

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1845.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL.

Our readers are freshly reminded, by the comments upon it in the British Parliament which have reached us by the last steamer, of the Message of President TYLER to Congress, founded on communications received here in February from the Minister of the United States at Rio Janeiro, touching the prosecution of the Slave Trade by citizens of the United States as well as British subjects, notwithstanding the penal laws and the existing treaties between the two countries for its prevention and abolition.

This remnant of the Slave Trade, it is understood, our Minister (the Hon. HENRY A. WISE) had, under a sense of duty as the representative of his country, and with something of that vehemence which seems to be inseparable from his public character—regularly the reverse of the tenor of his private life—set himself about extirpating, by a process more summary than was entirely acceptable to the Government to which he was accredited, and the current reports are well-founded, by means rather more energetic than the usual course of diplomacy.

Of what has actually passed between our Minister and the Brazilian authorities we have no doubt that our Government is well-informed, by communications from Mr. WISE, if not also by remonstrances from the Government of Brazil, and that the country will in time be informed, upon proper authority, what is the true state of the case.

At present, however, our information of the subject, through the medium of extracts from mercantile letters which find their way into the newspapers, is very indistinct. We can only infer certainly from these accounts that a really serious difficulty has arisen between our Minister and the Government of Brazil, for the history and consequences of which it is proper that our readers should hold themselves prepared.

The following letter, written apparently by a young officer on board of one of our vessels of war, though far from satisfactory, affords the clearest glimpse we have yet had of the occurrences in the harbor of Rio Janeiro early in February, being some five or six weeks later than the date of Mr. WISE's despatches transmitted to Congress by the late President:

A Letter published in the Cleveland Plaindealer.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 9, 1845.

The Brazilian Government have insulted our Minister here, and also the Consul, and in fact the American officers and the flag daily. The Minister has written out to Washington about it to know how he shall act—whether he shall declare war or not, and to send him out a larger fleet. The Brazilians are fitting out all their ships of war, and preparing their forts, so that every thing looks like war here. They are impressing men every day on board their vessels of war, and come out boldly and say to our commander and officers they are ready to go to war and give the d—d Yankees a licking. The English and the French here are laughing in their sleeves at it. We took an American slave brig called the Porpoise of Brunswick a fortnight ago, with the slaves on board, and \$80,000 in gold and silver, with \$20,000 worth of gold dust. We kept her for a week, under charge of the frigate, but the authorities here demanded her, and in fact made the Minister and Commodore give it up, or they would have sunk us. They had all their ships about us, and their forts double-manned, and their guns double-shot to blow us out of water if we attempted to resist, so that we must have a war, or recall our navy home and pocket the insult.

We learn from "the Constitution" that WILLIAM H. STILES, a Representative in the last Congress from the State of Georgia, has been appointed by the President of the United States to be Chargé d'Affaires to Austria, and AUGUSTE DAYZAC to the same diplomatic rank to the Netherlands.

THE PROGRESS OF ANNEXATION.

No observer of the course of things since the beginning of the annexation movement needs to be told that the acquisition of Texas is intended as the initiative of other acquisitions of Mexican territory. The following paragraph from the Nashville Union has its own significance:

"The last advice from California inform us that the province is in a state of revolution—the natives wishing to expel the Mexicans, and having every prospect of success. The struggle will be short, if it is not already terminated. We learn also that many of our citizens who emigrated to Oregon have fallen down and settled in North California, and that they have found the most delightful climate and a rich soil. They affirm that Oregon is but a bleak, barren waste, compared with California. We refer to these facts to show that it is not at all unreasonable to suppose that California may be in a condition at a very early day to be annexed to our Union."

A more convenient mode of conquest was never devised than the one which has given us Texas, and which promises to secure California. Our settlers go into a Mexican province and take up their abode; others follow them; they take occasion to—against the local authorities, sure of assistance from their countrymen in the United States; the struggle is for liberty. They prevail, and then they and the country are in a condition to be annexed. This is more convenient than a warlike invasion.

[Baltimore American.]

HAITI.

The Kingston papers announce the determination of HERARD, Ex-President of Hayti, who has been for some time sojourning in Jamaica, to return immediately to Port au Prince, with the view of regaining the Chief Magistracy. Herard has been persuaded to this step by a deputation which recently arrived in Jamaica from Hayti, for the purpose of inducing him to abandon his peaceful privacy for a career of ambition. He is under the impression that he will be made President once more without bloodshed; but we expect to hear of fresh troubles when he effects a landing at Port au Prince.—New Orleans Picayune.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The bill authorizing the New York and Erie Railroad Company to connect their work with the Pennsylvania improvements, was lost in the Pennsylvania Senate on Tuesday, by a vote of 12 to 14. The bill to revise the charter of the Girard Bank was lost in the House—yeas 36, nays 39. The Legislature adjourned sine die on Wednesday.

The "Nantucket Inquirer" and the "Nantucket Telegraph," both daily papers, have both been purchased by EDWARD W. COBB, who has been for some time connected with the former paper, and who will now unite the two under the name of the Inquirer.

It is computed that the whole number of buildings erected in Boston during the past year is not less than two thousand. The number put up in some parts of the environs, particularly Charlestown, Chelsea, and Cambridge, is even much larger.

There has been no official announcement, for some days past, of removals from office or new appointments by the Executive. Judging from notices in distant papers, however, the "reform" is still going on—the guillotine is still at work. Among the removals which is reported is that of Hon. N. P. TALLMADGE from the office of Governor of Wisconsin, to be succeeded by Gen. HENRY DODGE, late Delegate in Congress from that Territory, and heretofore its Governor.

The publication of the Albany Daily Advertiser ceased on Monday last, the subscription list having been transferred to the Evening Journal. We regret the demise of the Advertiser, which has been always distinguished by a genuine Republican spirit, and in general conducted with marked ability.

Gratifying evidence of the prosperity of the New York Courier and Enquirer is the fact that, although already perhaps the largest paper in the country, its dimensions have been just now enlarged, by the addition of four columns, to make room for its advertising customers.

The New York Express very handsomely vindicates the character of the City of Washington from the reproach of unhealthiness cast upon it by the correspondent of another paper published in that city. Says the Express:

"There is not a more healthy city in the Union than Washington. The Congressmen who assemble there generally change their habits of living entirely after leaving home. Some of them are men of dissipated habits, and many of them live so irregularly, both as to the hours of eating and sleeping, and labor and exercise, that it is impossible that many of them should not be ill very frequently; and yet we have our doubts if the writer is correct in what he says. In a ten years' residence at Washington, during the sessions of Congress, we have but upon two or three occasions seen the time when every member of Congress was not in his seat when any question of great importance required their attendance."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

LEWIS SANDERS, to be Navy Agent for the State of Kentucky, vice James Hamilton, removed.
DANIEL PIERCE, to be Naval Storekeeper at Portsmouth, N. H., vice Chas. W. Cutter, resigned.
J. F. H. CLAIRBORNE, to be Live Oak Agent for Louisiana, vice A. G. Southall, removed.

[Continued.]

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDALIA.

Our readers were informed by our yesterday's paper that the U. S. ship Vandalia had been infected with the yellow fever at Port au Prince, and that a large number of her crew were sick from it. The Vandalia arrived in Hampton Roads on Wednesday, and it is now our painful task to add, that the disease, since her sailing from Port au Prince on the 1st of April, has been direful in its results. Many of the crew are on the sick list, and nineteen have died. Among the deaths are the following officers:

GEORGE MASON HOOD, 1st Lieutenant.
LIEUT. JAMES M. LOCKETT.
SURGEON D. S. GREEN.
JAMES ROBERT S. MOORE.
JOHN OVERMAN, Carpenter, (before reported.)
SAMUEL CROW, Sailmaker.

The Vandalia has been towed up to the bight of Craney Island, and her sick sent up to the Naval Hospital. There are only about forty or fifty sick, and most of them are out of danger. The sloop of war Fairfield was ordered down yesterday to receive on board the healthy part of the crew, and the ship has been ordered to quarantine, where she will remain until, in the opinion of the Health officer, she can be safely permitted to come up to the Navy Yard.—Norfolk Herald.

MAINE.—The Legislature of the State of Maine has just closed its annual session, which was continued for ninety-eight days. Amongst its acts is one repealing the law which laid a tax on railroads and railroad property; so that the stock only is now taxed as personal property to the holders in the place of their residence, and railroad buildings and the land on which they stand are taxed as other real estate.

Recent town elections in Ohio show great Whig gains, compared even with the contest last fall, and give assurance that the Whigs will sweep every thing before them in the next general election in the State.

The annual charter election was held in Newark last Monday. ISAAC BALDWIN, Whig, was elected Mayor, having received 1,244 votes, against 1,076 for JAMES MILLER, Democrat. Fourteen of the sixteen Aldermen are Whigs; last year twelve.

An election was held in New Orleans on the 7th instant for members of the City Council. The contest did not altogether partake of a party character. In the first municipality six Whigs and six Locofocos were chosen, and in the other two municipalities the Whigs have large majorities.

The United States schooner Flirt, arrived at Norfolk from Cartagena, which place she left on the 26th ultimo, brings news of the election of Gen. MOSQUERA to the Presidency of the Republic of New Granada, by a majority of three electoral votes.

The soap factory of James Buchanan, in Elizabeth street, New York, was destroyed by fire, with its contents, on Sunday. The loss will amount to \$15,000 or \$20,000, of which but a small portion is covered by insurance.

The post office at Webster, in Maine, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night, about eleven o'clock, with all the banks, mail bags, &c. Jacob Hill, the postmaster, lost all his private papers, library, &c.

THE ROLLING PASSION STRUCK IN WATER.—A week or two days since in the arrival of the steamer Smith at Albany, Georgia, a general row was made by the merchants for the boat to engage freight; one, more daring than the rest, attempted to leap upon her deck before she reached the wharf; in this he failed, and was soon smothered head and ears. While the astonished crowd stood breathless with apprehension for his life, his head rose high above water, and he cried out: "I say, captain, are you for my three hundred dollars?"—Apalachicola Gazette, 5th.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—As the four o'clock train was proceeding towards Frederick on Sunday evening, and when about twelve miles from Baltimore, passing a short curve near Buzzard Rock, an old gentleman named Abel Chapman, who resided in that vicinity, was sitting upon the track, and the train approached to within twenty yards of him before he was discovered by the engineer, when it was unfortunately too late to check the speed of the engine, which passed over him, killing him instantly.

NORFOLK, APRIL 15.

JOHN L. SAUNDERS, dropped down at Hampton Roads on Sunday.

THE WATER WITCH.—We have noticed already the arrival of this handsome little iron steamer from Washington, which is intended to be used for towing the public vessels and as a water tank. She has been placed under the command of Mr. Edmund F. Olmsted, master's mate of the Pennsylvania, who had previously had charge of the steamer Engineer, employed in the same service. The Engineer has been turned over to the Navy Yard. Almost immediately on her arrival the Water Witch had a job to perform in towing the Saratoga down to the Roads, which she performed in two hours and forty minutes against a strong head wind and tide. On Sunday she tackled to the St. Mary's and towed her five miles down the river, when the wind being light, the ship sprang sail and the steamer cast off. The Water Witch is fitted with Hunter's propeller, to which she does simple justice, her speed averaging eleven miles an hour. She is exactly the thing she is intended for. Her engine we learn is 100-horse power, and her tanks are of the capacity of 20,000 gallons. As she has four funnels sufficient to supply almost any number of engines, and with the facility of running alongside of wharves or shipping, which is peculiar to Lieut. Hunter's propeller, she would be found most useful in such an emergency.—Herald.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The arrival at New Orleans of the schooner Water-Witch has put us in possession of intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 31st ultimo, and from the city of Mexico to the 22d, which we compile from the New Orleans papers as follows:

SANTA ANNA still remains a prisoner at Perote, awaiting the action of his Judges. The treatment he received was much mitigated, and his friends in the different Departments were gathering strength and courage to a degree that was believed to cause some apprehension to the existing Government, and to induce the delay and hesitation which are evinced in disposing of him. Indeed, it is not considered improbable that, under the pretence of prosecuting a war with the United States, he may yet be invested with the command of the army, and through that means restate himself in power.

The British sloop-of-war Eurydice sailed from Vera Cruz on the 29th ultimo for Galveston, with despatches for the British Minister in Texas, and also, it was reported, for the Texan Government. A great many rumors prevailed with regard to the nature of these communications. It was generally credited, however, that they contained a complete recognition on the part of Mexico of the independence of Texas, on the condition that she rejected the proposed annexation to the United States.

The Texas question, as may be supposed, creates much excitement in Mexico.

On the 21st of March the Chamber of Deputies took into consideration the subject of annexation. Resolutions were introduced, and warmly supported, for declaring the provisions of the Treaty of 1831 (ratified in 1832) at an end; for closing the ports of Mexico against all vessels of the United States, and prohibiting the introduction of our manufactures; and, finally, that no proposition from our Government for the restoration of friendly relations should be listened to, save upon the condition that the United States should renounce altogether the plan of annexation.

At the last accounts, the passage of the resolutions through the Senate was known, but their final passage through the House, as amended, was unknown. The press appeared disposed to think that the House would not accept them. There is, of course, much indignation expressed at the idea of annexation, and many harsh things said of this Government. El Monitor Constitucional, a journal commenced immediately after the last revolution in support of the existing Government, indulges in a philippic particularly violent. It is sadly at a loss to know how "a miserable majority of two votes" in the Senate should be allowed to plunge the nation into war with so redoubtable a country as Mexico. Nothing, it declares, can prevent hostilities; and it accordingly exhorts all Mexicans to die together, rather than suffer degradation and loss of honor. The whole of the Press is extremely pugnacious.

Senor GOMEZ PEDRAZA has been declared Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic to France, to settle with that kingdom a treaty between the two countries. A letter from Ojaca, dated the 13th March, states that, on the afternoon of the 9th instant, a frightful earthquake was experienced in that city, which lasted but two minutes, producing considerable injury and destruction. Not a single edifice, public or private, but was overturned or damaged by the violence of the shock. Fortunately, very few persons were injured. The next day the shock was again felt, but more slightly. The escape of the city from absolute destruction is ascribed to the short period which the convulsion lasted.

FROM THE WRECK OF THE SWALLOW.

The Albany Argus of Tuesday says: "The Senate Committee returned yesterday afternoon from the wreck. From the Chairman we understand that no more bodies were found yesterday, though men are still raking the river for some distance below the rock on which the Swallow struck. The great depth of the water in the channel (from thirty to sixty feet) renders the chances of raking up the dead very uncertain. "The time (a consideration of some importance) in which the Swallow was sinking seems to be in much doubt. The testimony of those present ranges between ten and fifteen minutes. The instinct of self-preservation is so strong and active under such an emergency, that the hope may be indulged that there are not many souls in that ill-fated wreck as natural apprehensions suggested."

"Whether this be a well-grounded hope or not is not likely to be very soon ascertained, so far as the interior of the boat can show it, for there are yet, notwithstanding the public anxiety, no preparations for raising the wreck."

A correspondent of the Boston Atlas gives a very interesting account of the rescue of Miss CORNELIA PLATT from the Swallow, by her own coolness and the heroic course of Mr. JAMES A. HICKS, under whose care she had been placed. They were in the cabin when the boat struck, and Mr. Hicks had just secured a settee and told the lady to cling firmly to it, when they were swept into the river by a rush of water. They floated first towards Hudson, but had gone but a little way when a little girl, four or five years old, floated against them. Mr. H. seized hold of her and drew her upon the settee. Her added weight overturned the settee, and in the struggle the little girl, who had not uttered a word, but had displayed great coolness, was lost and drowned. The two then changed their course for Athens. They had the utmost difficulty to keep the settee from overturning, and were repeatedly grasped by persons struggling in the water around them, and whom they were forced to beat off. With one man, who attempted to take the settee from them, Mr. Hicks had a severe struggle.

When they had been in the water half an hour, a boat approached, and after sinking twice they were taken on board. When sinking the first time, Mr. Hicks debated whether he should let go or cling to the settee. Fearing if he let go he could not find it again, both sank together, and on coming up the lady, though insensible, still clung to the settee. By great exertions he kept her head above water a moment, and called to them in the boat to save her and let him go. They were both rescued and recovered. Miss PLATT, during the whole fearful struggle, maintained the most perfect self-possession; and Mr. HICKS certainly behaved with the most devoted and unselfish courage. Such incidents, creditable in the highest degree to human nature, should not pass unnoticed.—New York Courier.

LOSS OF LIFE IN PITTSBURGH.—The Gazette says that five persons are now pretty certainly supposed to be lost in the great fire. SAMUEL KINGSTON, Esq., and a woman employed as a servant in the family, perished in his house on Second street. A poor woman, of German extraction, perished on Third street. A married woman, the mother of two children, named McGowry, perished on Third street, and a man named Johnson is supposed to have been lost in Wood street, having last been seen in a burning building. There are also reports of the loss of others, which cannot be traced to any reliable source. Such was the intense heat of the fire that it consumed the remains of its unfortunate victims in most instances entirely. The Pittsburgh City Registrar states that the burnt district covers fifty acres in the city and six acres out of it.

LOSS BY THE GREAT FIRE.—A committee appointed by the Pittsburgh Congress, after a full examination of the burnt district, having minutely visited every part of it, have arrived at the following result:

982 buildings burnt, value.....	\$1,566,500
Value of personal property burnt.....	1,913,450
	\$3,479,950

This does not include money or personal property of young men or persons not keeping home. In calculating the value of real estate, the committee have estimated the cash value of the improvements as they were before the fire, and not what it would require to repair or rebuild them, which must exceed the above estimate at least twenty-five per cent.

Those who stood on the wharves of Alexandria on Tuesday afternoon, just as the sun was going down, enjoyed a most beautiful sight. The breeze was light and the tide favorable, and under their combined influence, the gallant bark, the Harbinger, surrounded by a fleet of twenty-one sail of Potomac river craft, came up into harbor. The river for a mile was whitened with canvas, and the scene was animating in the highest degree.—Alexandria Gazette.

THE LATE FIRE AT PITTSBURGH.

The following is a list of some of the most valuable buildings destroyed at Pittsburgh by the great fire of Thursday last:

City Gas Works, Monongahela bridge, Merchants' Hotel, American Hotel, Monongahela Hotel, Globe Cotton Factory, three Insurance Offices, Douglas Iron Works in Pipetown, Bakewell's glass warehouse, Associate Reform Church, Mayor's office, Pittsburg Bank, Western University, Cook's periodical office, 14 commission and forwarding merchants, 26 wholesale and retail grocers, 7 druggists, 16 dry goods merchants, 3 oil factories, 6 hardware merchants, 3 queneawares merchants, 4 booksellers, 8 newspaper and job printing offices, 2 paper stores, 7 confectioners and bakers, 9 iron and nail factories, 4 foundries, 3 cotton factories, 1 soap factory, 6 tin and sheet-iron factories, 5 glass factories, 6 comb and brush stores, 15 shoe stores, 7 hat stores, 3 watchmakers, 6 tobacco and cigar factories, 17 hotels and coffee-houses, 3 bell and brass foundries, 3 white lead works, 4 livery stables, 12 cabinet and chair factories, 10 physicians, 8 tailoring establishments, 3 exchange-brokers, &c. &c. &c.

The loss is variously estimated at from eight to twelve millions of dollars. One paper says: "It is impossible to calculate the loss. Merchants, mechanics, workmen—all, all have been ruined. Nor do we believe that the insurance offices will ever be able to pay one hundredth part of the property insured by them. Ruin stares hundreds of families in the face that yesterday morning rose from their beds with plenty of this world's goods, and they have now no place to lay their heads or bread for themselves and children. All the insurance offices are broken up—they will not be able to pay two per cent. Only about \$15,000 were taken in insurance companies in other cities."

In the Pennsylvania House of Representatives on Monday a special message was received from Governor SWACK relative to the fire at Pittsburgh. Both Houses, by a unanimous vote, passed immediately thereafter a bill for the relief of the city of Pittsburgh, which appropriates the sum of \$50,000 out of the State Treasury for the relief of the suffering, suspends the cancellation of relet notes, releases the State and county taxes of the sufferers for the present year, and the years 1846, '47, and '48, and remits the licenses taxed upon dealers in merchandise whose establishments have been destroyed.

Measures for the relief of the sufferers are in progress in all of the cities from which we have yet received information. At Baltimore, on Tuesday, the first branch of the City Councils passed a resolution appropriating \$5,000 to be applied to this purpose. The bill did not reach the other branch until after it had adjourned, but of its becoming a law there remains no doubt. On the same day a large and respectable Town Meeting was held at the Exchange, in the same city, at which measures were adopted to collect pecuniary contributions from the citizens generally in aid of the same object; and, a subscription-book having been opened at the meeting, a large number of the gentlemen in attendance promptly came forward and made liberal contributions.

In view of the magnitude of the calamity which has befallen the people of Pittsburgh, it is at least some satisfaction to be assured that they are by no means inclined to yield to despondency. The Gazette of that city holds the following cheering language:

"We have carefully inquired of many of our clearest-headed business men, those most thoroughly conversant with the resources of the city, as to the probable effect of this disaster upon its prosperity, and, coupled with our own knowledge of the strength of the merchants who were burnt out, the position of their circumstances, &c., we are fully convinced that though the commercial prospects of the city are terribly shaken, yet it is not totally prostrated, and in due time will rise above it all. Our large manufactures are uninjured; the only mills of any importance which are burnt being the Glasgow Works, which are the only ones of the kind in the city. The Kensington Iron Works and Bakewell & Penn's Glass Works. A few small establishments were destroyed, but it is with much satisfaction we announce that the great leading branches are comparatively untouched, and that business, so far as they are concerned, will go on as usual."

"As for our one hundred merchants in the grocery, queneawares, and dry goods branches who were burnt out, some number of them will commence forthwith. Some are wholly ruined, some will be crippled, but we believe the majority can go on as usual, and yesterday they were busy getting places of business and offices."

"It is with heartfelt pleasure we observe the fortitude with which they bear their losses. There is no repining—no despair—no sullessness; but a calm, determined spirit, which will carry them up again. The effect will be to set us back for a moment, but we never had more confidence in the strength and spirit of our merchants to overcome it all in time. It must not be supposed that all the business portions of the city are consumed. Most of the dry-goods jobbers are untouched, so of the hardware merchants, and a number of the heavy houses are out of the limits of the burnt district. And if nothing happens, too, that a large amount of groceries from the east, for the city, had not arrived. We repeat, therefore, that though the city is terribly shaken, it is neither ruined nor totally prostrated."

The Gazette also gives some additional particulars of the fire. It says:

"The destruction of the second, or south ward, nearly the oldest part of the city, and one of the most populous of the five wards, is complete and overwhelming. It is left almost without inhabitants, only two or three dwellings remaining. In the morning and at noon the streets of this ward were thronged with a crowded and busy population, numbering some three thousand souls—in the evening not a single inhabitant was left on the streets, and the scene was a complete desert. Nearly all the goods and household property in this ward were lost. The fire raged with such uncontrollable fury, and the distance necessary to move was so great, that the frightened and flying inhabitants had only time to depart with one load upon their backs, or in such conveyance as they could procure at a moment's warning, and to return and find their houses in flames and inaccessible. The more complete destruction of any ward we think never known."

"Kensington is well nigh annihilated. With very few exceptions, all its inhabitants were operatives in, or dependant on, the mills and foundries; and, by this calamity, hundreds of them are homeless and homeless."

The contents of the results of the Bank of Pittsburgh were found unharmed, as heretofore stated; but it now appears that most of those who depended on their iron-safes were doomed to disappointment. The Gazette says "that every book and paper in the safe of Messrs. STREET & JONES were burnt up, and the gold and silver melted together. Hardly one safe out of ten, exposed to the fire in the buildings, saved any thing in them. A large number were completely destroyed, with all their contents."

MR. SAMUEL KINGSTON has been missing since the fire. He was last seen going into his burning office. It is feared he is lost.

At the last accounts the fire in Dismal Swamp was raging with unabated fury. The captains of two schooners, who passed through the canal on Thursday to Norfolk, were apprehensive at times that they would be compelled to abandon their vessels, so intense was the heat.

THE CYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL MEDICINE, complete in twenty-four parts, making four octavo volumes, has recently been published, and is now for sale at the very low price of twelve dollars—which is about half the price of the English edition. This work, which is a complete dictionary of practical medicine, is a standard work on that subject, and has had as contributors names of the greatest celebrity in modern medicine. This American edition has passed under the revision of Dr. Dunglison, who has also contributed largely to its contents. While the claims of the elder cultivators of medical science have not been forgotten, the labors of modern writers of Great Britain and Ireland, with those of French, German, and Italian pathologists, which have measurably changed the whole face of practical medicine, have received due attention. No such work has before been published in this country; and physicians should not lose this opportunity to possess a work of so great value, and which, as a work of daily reference, will be to them of such incalculable service. [Balt. Patriot.]

Whilst the steamboat Josephine was on her passage up the Ohio river, on the 8th instant, and near Madison, Indiana, one of her boilers exploded, and a fragment of it was driven with tremendous force through the cabin deck into one of the state-rooms, passing through the hurricane deck and disappearing in the river. A gentleman, Mr. JAMES ELLIS, of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, was so severely scalded by the hot steam that he died soon after reaching Madison. No one else was injured.

MORE NATHERS SEEN.—The Natchez Courier says: "On last Friday week, at the Globe Hotel in this city, a rencontre took place between a man named Gadsberry and another named Farmer. Farmer died on Saturday night last, it is supposed from the effects of the shot. Gadsberry was committed for trial."

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 9, 1845.

We are without any thing of great interest here. Some anxiety is felt to hear from Mexico after they know of the final action at Washington on the subject of Texas. The recent revolutionary change of Government there, and the general situation of Mexico, render it improbable that she will resort to hostilities against the United States; still it is very possible that, in the irritation of the moment, and without waiting to deliberate on the consequences, she may take steps that will lead to a collision between the two countries. Should such an event occur, all the privatesmen of the world will be let loose on our commerce under the Mexican flag; and, though I perceive some writers, and among them Mr. CUSHING, contend that we could and would execute summary punishment on all such foreigners that fell into our hands, I cannot see or understand with what face or show of justice we could do any thing of the kind, particularly if Mexico makes or declares them to be her citizens, which she has the undoubted right to do. No one denies the right and power of our Congress to modify and change the naturalization laws, and, instead of the five years' residence now required, to declare every foreigner to be a citizen who may enter our army or navy and take the oath of allegiance, without other or previous formalities; and how can we deny the same power and right to Mexico, or consider such persons, when captured by us, in any other light than prisoners of war, particularly as they never owed any allegiance to the United States? In the last war with Great Britain we very justly threatened a dreadful retaliation if that Government carried into effect her threats of treating as traitors any of her own natural-born subjects that she found fighting against her in our ships; and yet we are gravely told that we ought to treat as pirates any foreigners that may be found fighting against us under the Mexican flag! This kind of reasoning is quite too common among us, and when Mr. CUSHING advances it, he shows that he is a great deal less than the school of Grotius and Puffendorf, and has not yet got through the A B C in his diplomatic education. Such a course as he suggests would not only be grossly inconsistent, but would soon cause us to be outlaid by every civilized nation of the world. A war with Mexico, however small her own means, is not going to be such a holiday game as many seem to imagine; and I most sincerely hope the good sense and discretion of the new Government will prevent it. In the end, of course, they would get the worst of it to a great extent.

Texas securities continue very dull and low here; the notes 11½ to 12 per cent., and the interest bonds 19 to 20 per cent. There appears still to be some opposition there to annexation, but I do not believe it is extensive or influential, nor do I suppose there will be any serious objection to the measure among their people.

Judge LEONARD died here yesterday of the wound received in the duel with Mr. TOCA some time since. He was the leader of the Locofoco party in the Parish of Plaquemine, and Mr. TOCA a prominent Whig of the same parish, and this unfortunate result grew out of the recent election in that parish; the immediate cause, I believe, being some controversy appointed by the Legislature. Mr. LEONARD was a prominent citizen, being Judge of the above parish and a member of the Convention now sitting in this city. The affair has created great excitement and feeling among us. Shall we ever see the day arrive when these kind of personal meetings will be regarded in their true light, as the relics of a barbarous age, and disgraceful in a civilized and Christian community? The practice can only be put down by public opinion, as laws are perfectly unoperative on the subject. In the present instance the parties fought with guns at forty paces.

The recent heavy advance on almost every kind of produce has had a most favorable effect, and saved this city not only from great pecuniary embarrassment, but probably from many and extensive failures; and we may now safely look forward to a satisfactory close to the business of the season. Within two months sugar has advanced at least 50 per cent.; molasses still more; the former is worth from 5 cents for common to 6½ cents for good; molasses 28 to 29 cents on the levee. Cotton also has improved, in consequence of European advances and the repeal of the duty in England, notwithstanding Mr. McDUFFIE's theory that consumers pay the duty. It now ranges here from 5 cents to 7½ cents. Pork has advanced 50 per cent. in the last few weeks; mess, that was at \$9, is now at \$14; chine, from \$7½, is up to \$12. Lard, from 5½ cents, has risen to 7½ cents. Coffee also has participated in the general advance; Rio commands 8 cents, which last month was selling at 6 to 6½ cents. Breadstuffs alone seem stationary; flour \$4; corn 35 cents per bushel; both, however, are destined to advance very shortly. Our receipts of cotton thus far amount to 820,000 bales, and will probably reach this season 975,000 bales, against 850,000 last year. Freights are rather firmer, though still very low; to Liverpool 3d. sterling, and to Havre 4 to 4½ cents. Exchange on London 8 to 8½ per cent.; Paris 5.30; New York 11.

They are doing a fine business at the Fish Wharf in Alexandria, the great depot for all the Potomac Fisheries. The demand has been good throughout the season, and the prices have kept up, notwithstanding the supply has been large. The custom has been extensive—wagons flocking into town from all quarters, some from counties in Pennsylvania, &c. We hope that the season may be as profitable as well as a busy one to all concerned.—Gazette.

The New Orleans papers announce the death of Judge GLENNY LEONARD. He died on Tuesday week from the effects of the wound received in the late duel with Mr. TOCA. The duel had its origin, it will be recollected, in the "Plaquemine frauds" at the late Presidential Election.

"FIRE IN THE MOUNTAINS."—The Rockingham (Va.) Register of the 12th instant says that the burning mountains in Pendleton and Bath counties presented a grand and beautiful spectacle for several nights during the past and present week. We were in the midst of the mountains, and had the best opportunities for witnessing the grand spectacle. The weather has been exceedingly dry for some time, and the fire spread from one point to another with fearful rapidity. We saw the flames darting up in long narrow strips more than a mile in length. We have never seen a grander or more beautiful scene than these burning mountains presented after night. A great deal of fencing and burning timber has been destroyed. The mountains were probably fired by hunters, for the purpose of clearing the woods of the undergrowth and brush.

We notice in our exchanges, up and down the Valley, that the mountains on either side of us have been on fire for the last eight or ten days. The fire in the Blue Ridge is said to have extended for one hundred miles in length. The loss in the destruction of valuable timber must be very great. The fire has not altogether been confined to the mountainous districts, but in many instances descended to the valleys, destroying barns, fences, &c. The dry, windy weather has rendered all attempts to prevent the spread of this fearful and devastating element unavailing.

SERIOUS FIRE IN NEWARK.—Curtis's cabinet-maker's establishment in Broad street, Newark, was burnt down on Monday night, and Quincy's carriage-maker's shop injured to the amount of \$1,200. The loss on the cabinet establishment is estimated at \$15,000.

GREAT FIRE AT MILWAUKEE.—Two squares, containing about thirty houses, were destroyed by fire at Milwaukee, Wisconsin Territory, on the morning of the 6th instant. The principal sufferers are, Arnold & Co., John Winter, James Kneeland, Bryan & Co., D. Upman, Daggett & Richardson, John White, Holman & Jones, of the Tremont House, Sanger & Co., Crooner & Co., Payne & Van Alstyne, Messrs. Mahit, Wheeler, Cook, Johnson, &c. The entire loss is stated at upwards of \$40,000. A number of persons were seriously injured by the explosion of powder in one of the stores.

PUBLIC MEETING FOR THE RELIEF OF THE PITTSBURGH SUFFERERS.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Washington, convened on a call of the Mayor, at the City Hall, on Thursday afternoon, the 17